

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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Established 1887

OTHER-PARIS: Thursday: cloudy.
(62-64). Friday: variable. LONDON:
7 and sunny. Temp. 18-15 (64-55).
7 spells and showers. CHANGKAI:
ONE: Thursday sunny. Temp. 24-7.
7 YORK: Thursday sunny. Temp.

AL WEATHER-COMICS PAGE.

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MEETING—Yigal Allon and Cyrus Vance at the U.S. Embassy yesterday.

ice Reassures Allon on Arms, Israeli 'Special Relationship'

Flora Lewis
May 11 (NYT).—State Secretary Cyrus Vance reassured Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon in the lobby of the U.S. Embassy here, Mr. Allon said today, that the United States would continue to arms they need, in advanced technology.
Mr. Allon said he was with Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon in the lobby of the U.S. Embassy here, Mr. Allon said today, that the United States would continue to arms they need, in advanced technology.
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ry Sees Opportunity

Britain Set Consultations Rhodesia Power Transfer

May 11 (UPI).—The United States is to launch "intensive" talks with Rhodesia on the transfer of power to the black majority rule in Rhodesia, Foreign Secretary said today.
The sources said that the plan implied the resignation of Mr. Smith before independence. They said that, although Mr. Owen spoke only of "independence" in 1978, he had in mind late next year.
In Salisbury, Mr. Smith said (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



DISCUSS CRASH—Acting Prime Minister Shimon Peres, left, and Gen. Mordechai Gur emerging from the Cabinet meeting where they discussed crash of military helicopter.

54 Soldiers Die in Israeli Helicopter Crash

TEL AVIV, May 11 (AP).—An Israeli Air Force helicopter crashed in the occupied West Bank last night, killing all 54 servicemen aboard, the military announced today.
The helicopter was the last of a formation that took off on a mission to rescue a soldier who had been captured by guerrillas in the East Bank or Jordanian territory, Gen. Gur said.
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By Natalie Layzell

NEW YORK, May 11 (NYT).—A ban on landings of supersonic Concorde jetliners at Kennedy Airport was declared illegal today by a federal judge.
U.S. District Court Judge Milton Pollack granted a request by Air France and British Airways to lift the temporary ban ordered by the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, ruling that the agency's ban "is in irreconcilable conflict . . . with federal supremacy."

Air France immediately announced it would begin daily scheduled Concorde flights from Paris to New York on June 30, and British Airways said it would probably begin on the same date.
But legal appeals from the Port Authority, environmental and suburban community groups opposed to the aircraft, because of its noise levels, are likely to delay the announced date.

In his 31-page decision, Judge Pollack noted that the U.S. government had authorized two Concorde flights daily to and from Kennedy, but the Port Authority had blocked them "without trial."
"How can you have a fair trial without test landings," he said, and pointed out that, when differences arise between federal and local authorities, the local generally give way.

"Isn't that the ball game?" he asked. He added that his job was not to decide noise questions.
Reaction to the judge's ruling was immediate, with British and French officials expressing delight, and anti-Concorde forces here voicing extreme dismay and vowing to fight all the way to the Supreme Court.

A spokesman for the Port Authority, which twice postponed decisions on landing rights, said its general counsel, Patrick Falvey, would file his appeal to the



RULES ON CONCORDE—Judge Milton Pollack in his chambers after yesterday's ruling.

decision the same day the airlines file the enabling papers, but he declined to say on what ground.
Today's decision was a major victory for the French and British governments, although the fight for landing rights apparently has some rounds to go.

The lobbying, legal and public relations effort by both governments has cost an estimated \$4 million.
The lucrative route to New

York is vital to British Airways and Air France, who concede they have lost \$54 million on the SST in its first year of operation.
Judge Pollack's ruling was made in a suit by the British and French to force the Port Authority to allow the Concorde to land at Kennedy for a trial period, as authorized by the federal government on Feb. 4 of last year.

In Washington, Transportation Secretary Brock Adams issued a statement reiterating that it had

been the federal government's position all along that the plane should be allowed a 16-month trial period at Kennedy, as well as at Dulles Airport, outside Washington.
"We will review the terms and conditions of Judge Pollack's decision to determine what effect, if any, it has on the previously stated policy of the Department of Transportation," Mr. Adams said.

The Concorde has been flying

Carter's Suggestions Are Accepted

NATO to Review Ties to East, Arms Buying

By James Goldsborough

LONDON, May 11 (NYT).—The 15 nations of the NATO council today accepted President Carter's call for separate studies on East-West relations and more equitable weapons procurement, and agreed that next year's spring meeting should be held in Washington.
Winding up the two-day session here for which Mr. Carter made his first trip abroad, the

council reviewed two documents on preparations for the 35-nation Belgrade East-West conference next month, and reiterated a call for "human rights and fundamental freedoms" throughout the world.
"But we are not approaching the Belgrade conference in a spirit of confrontation with the Eastern European countries," said NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns. The preparatory conference for the Belgrade meeting, which will review the results of the 1975 Helsinki security conference, will be held next month. The full conference is scheduled for the fall.

Mr. Luns said that Mr. Carter's keynote speech yesterday had been well received. He said that the allied response had been "very positive" to Mr. Carter's proposals.
He also said that the Netherlands, which had been scheduled to host the NATO council next May, had put off its turn in favor of the United States. Dutch Premier Joop den Uyl "agreed to receive his colleagues in two years," Mr. Luns said. "He is being very optimistic since Dutch elections are in two weeks." Mr. Luns is from the Dutch Catholic party; Mr. den Uyl is a Laborite.

The NATO communiqué echoed most of the points raised by Mr. Carter yesterday, calling for more progress in SALT and troop reduction negotiations with the

Eastern Europeans and a thorough review of the Helsinki final act in Belgrade.
Mr. Luns declined to give the details of the two voluminous studies that NATO has completed on implementation of the final act, saying only that "not one part of the Helsinki agreement will be forgotten or allowed to lapse."

The three-page communiqué seconded the Carter call for a fresh study of East-West relations and how they are likely to evolve in the future. That study, and another whose aim is to give the Europeans a greater share of NATO armament contracts, will be prepared for the Washington meeting next year.
Mr. Luns said that there had

been considerable discussion of Spanish entry into NATO at this meeting, adding that the council was now awaiting Spanish elections, which are to be held June 15. He said that the former opposition of the northern NATO countries, particularly Denmark and Norway, appeared to be abating.

Tass Sees Buildup
MOSCOW, May 11 (UPI).—The Soviet Union said today that the meeting showed that NATO is "not a defensive, but an aggressive military alliance."

A commentary by Tass said decisions made at the session would "further build up the military might of the North Atlantic alliance."

A Concession to Domestic Critics

Bonn Forced to Slow Nuclear Research

By Craig R. Whitney

BONN, May 11 (NYT).—The West German government, faced with growing political opposition to its nuclear energy policies, is being forced to slow research on the plutonium-based reactors President Carter opposes so strongly.
Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's government still is committed to developing fast-breeder reactors that produce large quantities of plutonium—the prime ingredient of atomic bombs.
But officials conceded today that they have been forced to agree to freeze 123 million marks (\$51.7 million) in funds earmarked for research and development of fast-breeder technology until the government can convince skeptics in parliament that it is not too costly or too dangerous.

Last month, President Carter cut off government support for development of fast-breeder reactors in the United States. He did not call on other nations to follow suit but clearly hoped that the U.S. example would be taken seriously here and elsewhere in Europe.

Strongly Committed
Mr. Schmidt's government, strongly committed to making the West German nuclear-power industry a leader internationally, announced two weeks ago that it would request 277 million marks over the next five years for research and development of fast-breeder reactors.

An aide, Dr. Armin Grunewald, said today that, as far as he knew, Mr. Schmidt had not mentioned the possibility of freezing part of the program to President Carter during their talks on nuclear and economic issues in London last weekend.
The reason for the freeze is

more closely connected with West German domestic politics and with Mr. Schmidt's Social Democratic party's increasing weakness and disunity than with Mr. Carter's opposition to potentially dangerous nuclear technology.

A small group of leftist parliamentary deputies from the northern state of Schleswig-Holstein, where there were particularly intense and violent demonstrations against nuclear power last winter, said they would break party discipline and vote against the government budget if the fast-breeder program stayed in.

This could have meant the end of Mr. Schmidt's precarious majority in parliament. Only five defections are needed to defeat his coalition government. Late last night, denying any connection with the threatened revolt, the Ministry of Research and Technology agreed to the freeze. It affects only part of the program.

According to the ministry's spokesman Alwin Steimke, the prototype fast-breeder, liquid-metal reactor that has been under construction near the Dutch border in Kalkar since 1973 will not be included in the freeze.

He added, "The federal government, of course, still supports fast breeders on the grounds that they are one of the ways of overcoming scarcity of fuel resources."

In Europe, the French, British, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Austria	12 S.	Kenya	Shs 6.00
Belgium	20 S.F.	Lebanon	52.00
Denmark	2.50 D.M.	Luxembourg	20 L.F.
France	10 F.	Netherlands	1.50 Flor.
Germany	2.20 P.M.	Nigeria	50 K.
Great Britain	1.50 D.M.	Norway	3 K.Kr.
Greece	15 Dr.	Portugal	15 Esc.
India	Rs. 5	Spain	20 Ptas.
Indonesia	100 Rp.	Sweden	2.50 S.Er.
Iran	40 Rials	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Italy	400 Lira	Turkey	11.5 L.
Israel	1 L.S.	U.S. Military (Eur.)	50 C.
		Yugoslavia	15 D.

A Week Before Elections

Israel Lacks Major Campaign Issue

By William E. Farrell

JERUSALEM, May 11 (NYT).—With less than a week to go before parliamentary elections are held, the campaign has yet to produce an overriding central issue. However, there has been a fierce drive for votes by a total of 22 political groups.

The major focus in next Tuesday's election, in which about 80 per cent of Israel's 2.2 million eligible voters are expected to participate, is due to be on three groups—the governing Labor

party, the Likud, the major opposition organization, and the Democratic Movement for Change, a political newcomer that has grown rapidly.

There are many issues in Israel—both foreign and domestic. But the platforms of the major parties, eager to gain the votes of the independents and to poison each other's electoral pre-
serves, have clouded their positions on many of the key issues and proposed a series of splendid generalities.

The three groups differ principally on what to do with the

territory Israel captured during the 1967 war.

The Labor party advocates territorial concessions based on an eventual agreement with the Arabs—more lands returned for a greater degree of cooperation. Likud adopted an annexationist plank regarding the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Democratic Movement for Change disavowed step-by-step diplomatic measures and called for concessions on the West Bank in return for a full peace with the Arabs.

Economic Problems

Despite economic problems of a major order, including an inflation rate of 35 per cent last year as well as major strikes, none has emerged in the campaign as a major issue.

And no single personality has galvanized the electorate to a major degree. Some Israelis feel that there is a general souring on politics affecting many voters who have become disillusioned by the recent scandals and revelations of cronyism in the Labor party hierarchy.

The party's most recent jolt was the result of the withdrawal on April 8 of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin as a candidate for a second term, because he and his wife, Lea, had lied about bank accounts in the United States. The accounts were violations of Israeli currency regulations.

The Labor party, now headed by Defense Minister Shimon Peres, the party's new candidate for prime minister and a political foe of Mr. Rabin, is striving to persuade independent voters that Labor deserves to continue governing the nation, as it has since Israel was founded in 1948.

The Likud bloc, headed by Menachem Begin, has been featuring the Labor party's recent travails in its advertisements. A recent television spot was filmed against a background of a fancy boat marina and had a Likud member saying, "I won't be sitting in prison with all the big shots."

The Democratic Movement for Change, headed by Prof. Yigael Yadin, an archaeologist, has called for trimming the bureaucracy, reform of the electoral system to better approach the concept of one-man, one-vote and a greater emphasis on the country's social ills.

Pro-Syrian Gets Lebanese Post

BEIRUT, May 11 (UPI).—Eugene Victor Khoury, chief of staff of the Lebanese Army, appointed a pro-Syrian officer yesterday as army commander in southern Lebanon, military sources said.

The sources said Gen. Khoury named Maj. Ibrahim Shaban, a member of the pro-Syrian "Vanguard" of the Lebanese Arab Army during the 19-month civil war, to command Lebanese forces in the region along the Israeli border. He also appointed Maj. Fahim al-Hajj, the leader of the "Vanguard" group, as commander of the eastern Bekaa region.

The appointments appeared to confirm that Damascus is keeping a close watch on the slow reconstruction of the fragmented Lebanese Army.

Israel Reassured by Vance On Arms, U.S. Relationship

(Continued from Page 1)

"I believe the [PLO]... will be willing to accept a peaceful solution... if it includes establishment of a Palestinian state on the West Bank."

To U.S. leaders this position—which has also been forwarded officially to Washington—apparently falls short since it expresses no direct PLO commitment while specifying a West Bank state for the Palestinians.

U.S. Is Doubtful Of Arab-PLO 'Homeland' Plan

WASHINGTON, May 11 (NYT).—State Department officials said today they doubted that the Arab states and the Palestine Liberation Organization had agreed on a formula to resolve the question of a Palestinian homeland.

But they added that the prevailing view in the Arab world was that a Palestinian state should be established on the West Bank of the Jordan River and in the Gaza Strip and that this state should establish some kind of ties with Jordan. There is disagreement on whether the link should be symbolic or whether Jordan should be the ruling force in the arrangement, the officials said.

Israel has rejected the formation of an independent Palestinian state on its borders and even objects to participation by the PLO at a conference in Geneva on Middle East problems.

The Israelis have said that they would consider returning to Jordan parts of the West Bank territory that they occupy only as part of a peace accord in which the West Bank would be allowed some autonomy within Jordan. The Israeli idea is not acceptable to the Arabs.

The United States has not publicly stated its views on what kind of Palestinian "homeland" should be established.

Libya Air Cadet Said To Defect To Egypt

CAIRO, May 11 (UPI).—A Libyan Air Force cadet has defected to Egypt and is joining the Egyptian Air Force, a military spokesman said today.

He said that the cadet, Rahouma al-Asfar, flew his trainer aircraft, a French-made Rallye 130, to Egypt on Saturday.



MINE DISASTER—Relatives react to report that 25 miners were either killed or trapped by a coal mine explosion in Ashibetsu, on Japanese island of Hokkaido.

Ulraleftists Responsible

El Salvador Minister Killed by Kidnappers

SAN SALVADOR, May 11 (AP).—Foreign Minister Mauricio Borquero, who was kidnapped by ultraleftists three weeks ago, has been found murdered, his family said yesterday. The government had rejected the kidnappers' demands for release of political prisoners in exchange for Mr. Borquero.

A family spokesman said that the body was found by police last night near a road about 10 miles southwest of San Salvador. Mr. Borquero had been shot three times in the head with a .22-caliber weapon, the spokesman said.

Mr. Borquero, 37, was a mem-

ber of one of El Salvador's wealthiest business families and had been foreign minister for five years. He was kidnapped from his home April 19 by the Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Front.

In a statement to the press this morning the kidnappers said they killed Mr. Borquero as part of "a prolonged revolutionary war to establish socialism" in El Salvador.

They said, "The operation aimed to achieve the freedom of 37 political prisoners in the claws of the Molina, [President Arturo Armando Molina] tyranny and unmask its crimes internationally."

It said that Mr. Borquero was "executed" yesterday "as part of the prolonged war that

the FFL is continuing until it achieves a final popular revolution toward socialism."

The body was discovered by a police patrol near Santa Tecla, a suburb where the Borquero family headquarters its various enterprises.

Demand Rejected

President Molina's military-dominated government had rejected the front's demand for the release of 37 prisoners in exchange for Mr. Borquero's life. The President said two weeks ago that the government had only 9 of the 37 persons in custody.

The family offered a ransom, which was rejected. The President ignored repeated appeals from the Roman Catholic Church, the family, political and labor groups and diplomatic pressure from half a dozen countries to negotiate with the kidnappers.

The outlawed Communist party, in leaflets, urged the government to negotiate. The party said that other prisoners could be substituted for those whose release was demanded by the front.

Zaire's Forces Said to Retake Town of Kasaji

KINSHASA, Zaire, May 11 (UPI).—Government troops recaptured the town of Kasaji today, forcing invading Katanga rebels back closer to the Angolan border. Western diplomatic sources said.

The government news agency, AZAP, said that President Mobutu Sese Seko will set up official headquarters at Kolwezi, in the heart of invaded Shaba Province, and sides said he told them, "I will not leave Shaba until Dilolo is recaptured."

Dilolo, on the Angolan border, was among the first three towns taken by rebels who crossed the border into Zaire on March 8.

The government issued no immediate confirmation of the report that Kasaji was recaptured. The news of Kasaji was the first report from the front since combined Zairian-Mozambican troops recaptured Sanikwa six days ago.

Sanikwa is 30 kilometers east of Kasaji. Official statements on the situation in Shaba Province have said only that the status quo is being maintained to the advantage of loyalist troops.

Protesters Urge Bhutto's Ouster

KARACHI, May 11 (Reuters).—Demonstrators today blocked roads and threw stones at private vehicles during a daytime strike to back opposition demands that Zulfikar Ali Bhutto resign as Pakistan's Prime Minister.

Buses, taxis and other public transport were off the streets and most offices and shops were closed. In a move to preempt the strike, authorities imposed a curfew which left the streets virtually deserted.

The nine-party opposition Pakistan National Alliance, whose leaders are in jail, has accused Mr. Bhutto of rigging the March general elections.

Leftist Alliance In France Upset By Communists

PARIS, May 11 (UPI).—The Communist party's unilateral announcement that it would cost about 500 billion francs (\$100 billion) to put the Socialist-Communist common program into operation rocked the leftist alliance yesterday.

The Communists announced the financing plan apparently without consulting their Socialist allies. There was no official Socialist party comment, but some Socialists privately expressed strong doubts about the Communist publication.

It was the first potential break in months in the leftist alliance, which was formed in 1972.

The Communists published their cost estimate two days before Socialist leader Francois Mitterrand was scheduled to debate Prime Minister Raymond Barre on television.

Robert Fabre, leader of the Radical Left party, said, "It will be easy for the Prime Minister to be ironic about the billions of the Communist party."

U.K. Detective Guilty In Pornography Case

LONDON, May 11 (UPI).—The former chief of Scotland Yard's obscene publications squad was found guilty today of accepting bribes from a pornography peddler.

Alfred Moody, a former detective chief superintendent, was convicted on three charges. The jury was still considering 37 other charges against Moody, 51, and five other former detectives.

News Analysis

Carter Human Rights Stance Showing Signs of Moderation

By Charles Mohr

LONDON, May 11 (NYT).—Although President Carter continued during the Western summit talks in London to express his "concern" about the issue of human rights in countries with oppressive governments, he had apparently long before begun to take a more conventional, cautious and diplomatic approach to the problem.

Several weeks ago, it was learned, Mr. Carter received a second letter from Soviet dissident Andrei Sakharov. But a decision was made not to have Mr. Carter answer the letter, as he had done when Mr. Sakharov, a physicist who helped develop Soviet nuclear

weapons, had written on Jan. 21. Some of the other Western leaders who met with the President here had previously expressed alarm, mostly in private, that his outspoken criticism of political repression in the Soviet Union might endanger the atmosphere of détente and the prospect for successful negotiations to limit strategic arms.

Had they been watching very carefully, however, they might have noticed that Mr. Carter already apparently had begun to swing around to their view that more can be accomplished by quiet diplomatic pressures than by open criticism of the Kremlin. Mr. Carter has continued to say he "reserves the right" to speak out about human rights violations but he has not commented on a

specific case of such oppression since March 1.

Even on that occasion Mr. Carter was beginning to show a more cautious attitude. He permitted Vice-President Walter Mondale to be photographed with Vladimir Bukovsky, an outspoken and now exiled Soviet political dissident, but forbade photographs of himself with Mr. Bukovsky. Since that meeting there is no record of Mr. Carter or the State Department speaking out about any specific individual or cause entangled in oppression, although the President has continued to say he would "never back down" on his human rights stand.

Mr. Carter's language yesterday in a speech to heads of government of 14 NATO nations

Emigration Requests Decline

E. Germany Seems Confident Political Unrest Under Control

By Ellen Lentz

BERLIN, May 11 (NYT).—After almost a year of political tension brought on by new stirrings of independence among the country's 17 million persons the East German authorities appear confident that they have regained full control.

"On the surface, things are calm once again," an East German intellectual who is critical of the regime noted recently. He said that the number of persons seeking to emigrate to the West had dropped after new restrictions were put into force early this year.

A West German diplomat stationed in East Berlin said that the number of East Germans asking the West Germans for advice had fallen from about 250 a week at the end of last year to about half that figure today.

To cope with the situation, the Communists have used methods ranging from repression to encouragement. In January, facing tens of thousands of applicants for exit papers, the authorities temporarily barred East Germans from access to the West German Embassy.

Public Ceremony

But now prominent writers whose protest last fall against the forced exile of the poet and singer Wolf Biermann brought tensions to a high point may publish their work in East Germany without interference. Several were invited to sign their books at a public ceremony in East Berlin on May Day.

A dissident writer, Stefan Heym, visited West Berlin a few days ago, for the first time since the Biermann case. Previously, Mr. Heym had turned down such invitations, saying he feared he might be barred from returning to his home in East Berlin, as Mr. Biermann was last November.

Mr. Heym and another East Berlin intellectual told a visitor of plans to buy summer houses on East Germany's Baltic coast if the authorities gave their permission. A desire to buy property in this Communist country clearly indicates a belief in a stable situation.

On the other hand, a number of actors and others involved in the protest movement still are on a blacklist, unable to obtain contracts. A writer who has worked in the film industry said that three of her scripts had been rejected since last year.

Without Reason

But she remarked that the East Germans had avoided most of the excesses with which the Czechoslovak, Polish and Soviet authorities sought to stamp out dissident movements. "Here," she said, "no one had to fear being jailed without reason or being thrown out of his house."

For the average East German, the government's restrictive guidelines, introduced clandestinely and never officially, make emigration almost impossible. Applicants are told they may lose their jobs and even go to jail if they make their complaints public.

Still, Erich Honecker, the East German Communist party leader, is known to have told officials, to devote care and attention to persons who have genuine grievances.

"I know of an engineer in Bitterfeld who was given an un-

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Bonn to SI Nuclear P

(Continued from P. and West German go have supported resse fast-breeder technology unlike the United St must import all the n they use, and fast bre reduce more fissionable than they burn.

West Germany plan clear-power plants gen 000 megawatts of ele 1985, and the governme that fast breeders add cessing of spent fuel essential after that.

President Carter op processes in the Unit the seven nations at i in London did not com ment on the problem, a study committee the port in two months. As the debate on m er has grown, so has realism.

A spokesman for Mr opposition, Christian I today, "One can have of opinion about the f fast the reactors, surprising reversal t the minister of res technology can't ev views through over of leftist comrades party."

Rights Adv Loses Fight Stay in Pra

VIENNA, May 11 Pavel Kohout, a C playwright and hu advocate, lost a four-t today to keep his hou sue with his wife Jo the couple were southeast of the capi "We'll have no tel driver's licenses have drawn. I guess the will continue in t practice of withhold our mail, and we s off from our pub friends abroad," Mr. earlier this week.

Mrs. Kohout is at the couple were signers of Charter festo demanding man civil freedoms, at ti of this year.

Shortly after signi festo they were notifi apartment, in a buld houses the Swiss E needed for "represe The authorities off bouts, substitute a noisy Prague r where the playw could not work.

Bonn Cites 51 S BONN, May 11 German counterte covered and detain year, most of them "Secret Committee," Committee chairman nitz said another 37 fied the country last

unrivalled luxury apartments, superbly appointed, in 2 small exclusive blocks at 13, boulevard de la Saussaye Neuilly-sur-Seine

Small apartment blocks in quality stone. Double-glazing in champagne-coloured aluminium window frames. Wide terraces with Artois sandstone tiles. Triplex facade and bronze-toned aluminium rail. Onis lift (1 m/sec) - with stainless steel doors and fabric lined interior. Marble-floored landings, mirror and Brazilian rosewood accessories. All-electric heating - Nobo "full comfort" convectors. Caretaker and entry-phone communication system. Landscaped gardens and terraces.

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- Finest quality oak parquet floors
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- Wool carpeting in "velvet" by Louis de Poortere.
- Master bedrooms in marble.
- Onyx and chromium-plated bathroom fittings by Kügler.
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HILTON INTERNATIONAL In the heart of the business, entertainment and shopping districts of Singapore, 25 minutes from Singapore International Airport. With its unique roof garden pool, health club, four restaurants and three bars this is a great luxury hotel.

TAIPEI HILTON A few minutes from the shopping and entertainment area and a few blocks from the Botanical Gardens, the Hilton offers a blend of comfort and convenience. Five restaurants, three bars, a nightclub, sauna and health club ensure an exciting stay.

TOKYO HILTON The Tokyo Hilton is situated in quiet surroundings, yet is right in the heart of Tokyo - adjacent to the ancient Sanno Shrine and minutes from the popular Ginza with its fabulous entertainment. With excellent facilities, Japanese flavour and courteous service, this is a truly delightful hotel.

For reservations at these hotels, or at Jakarta Hilton, Hong Kong Hilton, and Kuala Lumpur Hilton, contact your travel agent, any Hilton hotel or Hilton Reservation Service office.

Peter Jay, 40-Year-Old Journalist

laghan Kin Named Envoy to U.S.

R.W. Apple Jr.

May 11 (NYT).—James Callaghan's appointment of his son-in-law, Peter Jay, as the new British ambassador to Washington, has been named.

a tall, handsome man with a friendly smile, Jay is considered highly intelligent. A Sunday Times article last year described him as "one of the most able people of his generation."

comparative youth, his diplomatic experience, all his relationship to the Prime Minister made the appointment a startling one. Jay is 40 years old, an ambitious and energetic member of the Conservative Party.



Peter Jay

party, left and right joined in the attack. The choice, one said, was "reminiscent of the practice of 17th-century monarchs." Others spoke of "blatant nepotism" and "indefensible favoritism."

in addition to raising the difficult issue of nepotism.

The Prime Minister will be forced to defend the choice tomorrow during question time in the House of Commons. He approved it, although the selection was made by Foreign Secretary David Owen, a social friend of Mr. Jay's.

Mr. Owen, 58, made the announcement personally, describing Mr. Jay as "one of the most able people of his generation."

The son of a Labor MP who served in the Cabinet under Prime Minister Harold Wilson, Mr. Jay took a first class honors degree at Oxford, headed the Oxford Union and went straight into the civil service.

After rising rapidly to the rank of assistant secretary in 1969 and added a second job as host of "Weekend World," a television news program, in 1972, he married his wife, Margaret, also an Oxford graduate, lived in Washington in 1969, and they made repeated trips to all parts of the United States.

Air Force Generals Deny r-Up of Computer Plans

TON, May 11 (AP).—Force officers are denied to keep expanding development of computer programs for the Air Force.

A senator, however, denies "garbage." "gross deception" by the Air Force. Sen. Thomas D. Mooney, D-Mo., yesterday accused the Air Force of lying.

think we should sit on the sidelines and let the Air Force do it for us. We should be in the driver's seat.

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Grizzly bear clowning for peanut hand-outs at San Francisco Zoo as cubs stand by.

'Last Stand' in Three States

WASHINGTON, May 11.—It is technically and economically possible to store radioactive nuclear wastes safely for centuries, a study released by the American Physical Society concluded this week.

"Safe and reliable management of nuclear waste and control of radioactive effluents can be accomplished with technologies that exist (that) involve straightforward extension of existing capabilities," according to a summary of the study, made public at the opening session of the society's annual spring meeting.

The study recommended, however, that the federal government consider the possibility of permanently storing nuclear wastes deep in granite formations rather than in the salt beds that have been the focus of government interest for the last 20 years.

In December, acting on orders from former President Gerald Ford, the Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA) announced that it was expanding its nuclear waste program to include a search for storage sites in 36 states and a variety of geologic formations that ranged from salt beds to shale and clay to granite.

ERDA's main effort, however, is a trial waste storage site in a salt bed 30 miles southeast of Carlsbad, N.M. The government abandoned a similar site near Lyons, Kan., in the early 1970s after discovering that mining companies had injected large amounts of water in salt beds nearby. But the government has continued to maintain that these formations offer the best assurance that nuclear waste can be stored for generations without fear of contaminating ground water that could percolate far from the nuclear graveyard.

The physical society study, prepared by a panel of 12 scientists, agreed that salt beds "can be satisfactory," but it noted that burial in certain other types of rock—such as shale or granite—"could offer even greater long-term advantages."

Senate Unit Votes To Drop Ban on Communist Visits

WASHINGTON, May 11 (UPI).—A Senate committee yesterday voted to drop the U.S. ban on foreign Communists visiting the United States and tentatively approved a plan to put Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe under closer U.S. government control.

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The United States has been under criticism, particularly from the Soviet Union, for maintaining a policy of denying visas to foreign Communists unless the secretary of state specifically approves them.

The amendment would allow Communists to visit, unless specifically barred by the secretary. The committee also approved an organizational change which would tighten U.S. government supervision and control of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty.

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U.S. Unit Bares '75 Move to Test Drug in Mexico

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP).—The Environmental Protection Agency said today that one of its divisions proposed in 1975 to test a possible cancer-causing fungicide on Mexicans, to bypass its own ban on human testing in the United States.

An EPA spokesman said, however, that the proposal was turned down by Edwin Johnson, who was then associate deputy assistant administrator, heading EPA's pesticide programs.

The tests involved a group of fungus-killing chemicals called EDCs, which were known to cause cancer in animals. Such findings automatically bring the chemicals under suspicion as possible causes of human cancer, until they can be proven safe. EDCs are also suspected as a possible cause of birth defects.

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare had placed a moratorium on human testing of such questionable substances.

In Mexico, testing was still permitted and an EPA official proposed to negotiate a \$100,000 contract with a Mexican hospital for the experimental feeding of EDC chemicals to human beings. Mr. Johnson turned down the idea.

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General Motors Researches Use of Biomass As a Source of Car Fuel

ANGELLES, May 11.—Scientists at General Motors Corp. are working on plans to fuel cars with cornstalks, wheat chaff and other agricultural waste, the Los Angeles Times reported.

estimate that 60 million acres of woodland would be enough "biomass" to fuel all the cars currently on U.S. roads.

theory is that trees and agricultural "residue"—inedible crops, such as stalks and chaff—could be compacted and pressed into methanol, or wood alcohol, which could be used in an automobile.

According to the research, the technology is already available to produce methanol in cars. What is needed is the facilities to produce the substance.

General Motors would create a supply of fuel for cars that would be a major change in the internal combustion engine now used in automobiles. But it would be very costly to construct facilities to produce methanol, which is not as efficient a source as gasoline.

General Motors says methanol produces 7,500 British thermal units a pound, compared with 20,000 B.T.U. a pound for gasoline. A gallon of methanol takes a car less than half a gallon of gasoline. In addition, engines would have to be redesigned.

Air-Conditioned, Flameproof Vehicle

Enter Arms Trade With Armored Car

May 11 (NYT).—The British firm of Timoney & Co. has developed a new armored car that is being marketed in the Republic of Ireland. The car is designed to be used in the arms trade.

Timoney & Co. is a small firm with 5 design engineers, 5 draftsmen and 25 vehicle builders, and this group turns out only about 20 prototype vehicles a year.

Timoney's car also can be used as a twin-prop amphibian, with a water speed of 7 miles an hour.

It was the irony of seeing his firm's cars in the arms trade that prompted Mr. Timoney to throw away the old drawings and start from scratch.

Joan Crawford, Film Superstar Since 1928

NEW YORK, May 11 (NYT).—Joan Crawford, who rose from waitress and chorus girl to become one of the great movie stars, died yesterday of a heart attack in her apartment here. She was 68, but some reference works list her as two to four years older.

Miss Crawford had been a director of the Pepsi-Cola Co. since the death in 1959 of her fourth husband, Alfred Steele, the board chairman of the company. She had not been actively involved in the business in recent months.

A spokesman for Pepsi-Cola said that Miss Crawford had no history of cardiac trouble and had appeared to be in good health except for complaints of back pains.

A quintessential superstar, she was the epitome of timeless glamour who personified for decades the dreams and disappointments of millions of U.S. women.

She rose to stardom in 1928, dancing the Charleston atop a table in the silent melodrama "Our Dancing Daughters."

She quickly made a series of spin-offs, then easily made the transition to sound pictures and went on to become one of the more durable movie queens.

The success of her career was due largely to determination, shrewd timing, flexibility, hard work and discipline.

In more than 80 movies, she adapted easily to changing times and tastes. From a symbol of flaming youth in the Jazz Age, she successfully portrayed a shopgirl, a sophisticate, a tenacious woman fighting for success in love and/or a career in a male-dominated milieu, and later a repressed and anguished older woman.

got her into "Our Dancing Daughters." She boldly cajoled producers, directors and writers to gain good roles.

Her major portrayals included a wanton stenographer in "Grand Hotel"; Sadie Thompson, Somerset Maugham's vulgar but vulnerable prostitute, in "Rain"; Crystal, a husband-stealing siren in Clare Boothe Luce's satire "The Women"; a scarred blackmailer in "A Woman's Face"; a schizophrenic in "Possessed," and the target of a homicidal husband in "Sudden Fear."

In 1962 she began a new career in the horror genre, with "What Ever Happened to Baby Jane?" co-starring Bette Davis.

She reveled in being a star and exhaustively cultivated her fan clubs and fans, predominantly women, with gifts and personally written notes.

In 1955 she married Mr. Steele, board chairman and chief executive officer of the Pepsi-Cola Co. Her previous marriages to three

actors—Douglas Fairbanks Jr., Franchot Tone and Phillip Terry—had ended in divorce.

In 1959, two days after her husband died of a heart attack, she was elected the first woman director of the company's board. She made scores of national tours, promoting Pepsi-Cola and her films.

In New York, Miss Crawford became a leading benefactor, fund raiser and honorary official for dozens of philanthropies.

By Peter B. Flint.



Joan Crawford

Todor Pavlov

VIENNA, May 11 (Reuters).—Todor Pavlov, 87, a Communist ideologist and a member of Bulgaria's ruling Politburo from 1956 to 1976, has died in Sofia, the BTA news agency reported yesterday.

Mr. Pavlov was imprisoned several times in the 1930s for his views, which he taught for a while as dean of philosophy in

U.S. Barring New Envoy From Taiwan

Fears Harming Ties With Peking Regime

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP).—The United States—eager to preserve its fragile relationship with China—has refused for the last two years to accept the appointment of a new ambassador from Taiwan, according to administration sources.

U.S. acceptance of a new ambassador could be interpreted in Peking as a sign that the United States is deferring fulfillment of its goal of normalizing relations with China, the sources say.

For the same reason, the Carter administration has decided not to replace career diplomat Leonard Unger, U.S. ambassador in Taipei since 1974, officials said.

Ambassadorial changes, normally routine business, are complicated in the case of Taiwan, given the commitment of the last three administrations to end government-to-government relations with the island and to establish full diplomatic ties with Peking.

Taiwan has been represented here since 1971 by Ambassador James Sheng, who assumed his duties two months before former President Richard Nixon announced his new China policy.

U.S. security and diplomatic links with Taiwan have been the main obstacle blocking normal relations with Peking. A succession of U.S. administrations has been unable to find a formula for ending the links in a politically acceptable way.

As a representative of a government from which the United States wants to disassociate itself, Mr. Sheng has been denied access to top U.S. officials.

Mao Assailed in China

HONG KONG, May 4 (AP).—Mao Tse-tung has been openly criticized for the first time since Chinese officials launched a campaign last October to discredit his widow, Chiang Ching, and other Communist party radicals, according to Chinese radio broadcasts monitored here.

The broadcasts by official radio of the provinces of Chekiang and Fukien did not identify the critics or give details of what was said about Mao, who died last September. But the broadcasts said the criticism must be stopped.

Fukien and Chekiang have been anti-government trouble spots since Miss Chiang and her supporters—called the Gang of Four by the press in Peking—were purged last October after being accused of trying to seize power from Hua Kuo-feng, Mao's successor.

Bad Administration Charged

Italy Communists Ponder Key Election Loss

By Alvin Shuster

CASTELLAMMARE DI STABIA, Italy, May 11 (NYT).—Under the pruned trees that line the promenade of this seaside city, mothers push their baby carriages, the unemployed lounge in the sun and complain, young men watch the girls go by, the retired protest their low pensions, the Christian Democrats express happiness over what has recently happened and the Communists express unhappiness.

In local elections here recently, the Communists, Italy's largest after the governing Christian Democrats, suffered its worst defeat in years.

The Communist share of the vote dropped by a surprising 13 per cent from its total in the national elections last June. The Communists had governed the city with the Socialists for four years until their local government collapsed under a variety of pressures.

"We are not underestimating our own mistakes," said Antonio di Martino, a local Communist official. "But there were limits as to just what we could do in power here. The Christian Democrats still hold many levers of power. But we cannot deny that we even lost votes among the working classes."

The election results were shocking because of the image of efficiency of Communist administrations in many cities in Italy.

Here, the Communists appear to have lost ground because many voters found them to be "bad administrators."

"When the Communists and the Socialists came to power, they did things they often accused us of doing," said Antonio Somma, a 45-year-old lawyer who is expected to become the first Christian Democratic mayor here since 1972. "They divided up jobs, hired too many people, and accomplished nothing except to build an underpass for pedestrians."

The Communists answer that they and the Socialists were "sabotaged" by the Christian Democrats, who retained control over the shipyards. Communist officials charged, for example, that banks refused to lend the party's mayor any money, which in turn forced garbage collectors, street cleaners and others to go without salaries for a time.

"That obviously cost the Communists votes," said Severio Ricuperato, a 70-year-old pensioner. "You might say that the politics in Castellammare revolve around the families of 100 street sweepers who get angry."

In one poor district of this city of 75,000, dejected Communist officials said that they were still trying to assess why the party had done so badly. In that small working-class neighborhood, for example, the party lost 20 per cent of its votes.

"Take the street lights," said

Raphael Gentile, the party's neighborhood leader. "We put up new lights and then the electric company, still run by Christian Democrats, refused to turn on the current, saying the city owed money. Then the Christian Democrats went around and promised jobs. They found fertile ground."

The Communist party in Rome made a special pre-election effort to help the local party in hopes of improving on the 46 per cent of the vote the party captured in the national election last year. Enrico Berlinguer, the party's leader, came down for a speech along with other national figures.

While only 43,000 persons voted, that total represents 90 per cent of those eligible to vote and the vote was regarded as the first significant test since the national election.

Elsewhere in Italy where the Communists are in control, they have generally improved their share of the vote in elections since last June.

In national terms, the results emboldened those Christian Democrats who are arguing that the party should keep the Communists at arm's length. The Communists in Rome want a bigger role in planning national policy and the addition of Communist-backed "technicians" to the Cabinet. Talks between the parties on such issues are under way.

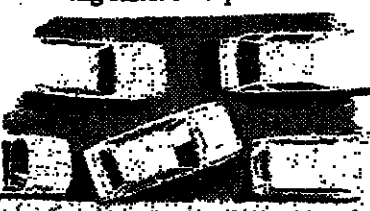
Wanted:

Captured: After a merciless test drive

What are critical motorists looking for in the cars of 1977?

First of all, they are looking for reliability; then, high on the list, comes driving comfort in its broadest sense.

It has to be safe; which not only implies solid construction, but exemplary road behaviour as well. Economy is also of importance. How long can it be expected to last?



Will it be economic to run and maintain? A car that satisfies all these demands is certainly one of quality by today's high standards and is a pleasure to drive. How does the Volvo 343 match up to these requirements?

Comfortable

Comfort begins the moment you sit down at the wheel. Anatomically designed seats make long journeys much more pleasant. And they can be adjusted in so many ways that every driver can find an ideal position. Passengers also enjoy perfect comfort. All controls on the instrument panel are within easy reach.



Thermostatically controlled heating and ventilation add to your comfort. Automatic 3-point safety belts offer you all the freedom of movement you could wish for—until, in any emergency, they clamp tight to keep you safely in your seat.

Easy to drive

No matter whether you test the Volvo 343 in busy Paris streets, in the Swiss Alps, or on Flemish cobbled streets, one thing will become quickly clear: the driving qualities and the manoeuvrability of this car leave nothing to be desired. The unique, continuously variable transmission takes gear changing out of your hands; leaving you to drive in a much more relaxed way, so that you can give your full attention to the road ahead.

In traffic jams, busy city streets and winding country lanes the continuously variable transmission really proves its worth, whilst the springing of the car adds to your comfort and confidence. With rack and pinion steering, it's light, sure and easy to steer in all conditions. Because of its fine aerodynamic lines, it's easy on fuel, quiet and virtually unaffected by side winds.



Steady on the road

No matter how sharp or unexpected a bend, there's none too difficult for the Volvo 343 to negotiate with ease; which is not surprising when you realise it has a de Dion rear axle, which is a valuable and effective means of ensuring exemplary, well balanced road behaviour at all times. Ideal weight distribution, which is achieved by placing the motor in front and a transaxle system at the rear, contributes to the fine roadholding characteristics.

Safe

Safety features have been given a lot of attention in the design of the Volvo 343. This is not surprising when you consider the name it has to live up to.



Like all other Volvos, it has a cage construction and energy absorbing crumple zones. Not only that, it's the only car in its class to have side-impact bars. Self-adjusting brakes enable you to come to a halt in a straight line within a remarkably short distance. There's safety in details too; like the position of the fuel tank and the warning lamps for brake fluid level and handbrake. All this adds up to typical Volvo safety.

Spacious

The Volvo 343 offers you plenty of arm, leg and headroom; in the rear as well as in the front. And there's still a lot of space for luggage. A practical third door gives you easy access to the luggage area. If you need even more space, fold down the back seat to add a further 820 litres to the existing 380 litres of luggage space. Want to know more about the Volvo 343? Make an appointment with your dealer for a rigorous, extended test drive. After that, the facts given here will speak for themselves.



Back to Europe

The warning by Britain, the United States, France and West Germany that existing conditions in Berlin must not be disturbed may have affected some of the younger generation with the same sense of surprise that was inspired in the inhabitants of the eastern United States by a heavy snowfall in May. But to those who remembered the Communist blockade of the city and the building of the wall between East and West, the document had an unhappily familiar ring, especially when it was followed by President Carter's statement about the need for greater Western defenses in Europe. A world that had become accustomed to receiving warlike signals from places like the Middle East, southern Africa and the Horn of Africa, was reminded that, as in 1914 and 1939, Europe might prove the real tinderbox.

To be sure, it is not Europe itself, but the whole West-East conflict that is now mingled with the global North-South rivalry and such intertribal and interreligious conflicts as complicate the whole series of world tensions that is really at issue.

The old simplicities of the fifties have vanished. Both East and West of Europe are marked by economic problems and political dissidence. There is no Marshall Plan, no Warsaw Pact, no NATO that can readily bring new unity to either side. Nor is the Third World functioning in a way that might make, say, a Korean war merely a reflection of the central East-West problem.

So Mr. Carter's visit to Europe was not simply one of reverting to the plain outlines of the cold war. It involved the influence of Moscow on—for one—Addis Ababa. It was tangled by arguments in the West

over nuclear energy and the Concorde. It can never quite escape the shadow which is cast on global energy problems by the oil cartel.

Nevertheless, there is the fact of Soviet troop divisions and Soviet missiles, and their relationship to the military policies of the democracies and the weapons the latter possess. After all, the assassination at Sarajevo was essentially a purely Balkan phenomenon, and the Balkans were to suffer heavily in the ensuing war. But most of the fighting, most of the killing, a preponderance of the critical issues, were many miles from the Balkan peninsula. The real rivalry was between the alliances in Europe proper.

Could those alliances have come to some rational mode of living together in peace, the death of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife would have been a highly personal tragedy, resulting from Balkan nationalism, rather than the cause of a war which devastated the world and led to an even greater tragedy a quarter century later.

So the military balance in Europe, and the nations directly allied to that continent, and the means of insuring that this is a balance of peace and not one of impending war—whether it begins at the Brandenburg Gate or in Djibouti—remains a central factor in Mr. Carter's mission. Whatever the rest of the world contains of explosive material (and that is all too much) there are triggers in Europe that deserve primary attention from all concerned. The most important consideration is to remember that these triggers are more numerous than before, more delicate, less dependable; that, really, is what détente is all about.

Summing Up the Summit

"The message of the Downing Street summit is thus one of confidence. . . . That we are undertaking the measures needed to overcome problems and achieve a more prosperous future."

The ringing pledge to lift the world out of its worst economic recession since the 1930s came at the end of a seven-nation meeting in a communiqué that pretended to answer all questions except the most important: "When?" The omission was not accidental.

The London economic summit of the main industrial democracies—the third in 18 months—brought President Carter together with the chiefs of government of Japan, Canada and the principal Common Market countries: Britain, France, West Germany and Italy. They gathered to coordinate economic strategies, but found they had deep divisions. The sharpest disagreement arose from the refusal of two stronger countries, West Germany and Japan, to heed the appeal of their lagging partners for more rapid economic expansion to stimulate world recovery. With President Carter playing an ambiguous role, priority was unwisely given to overblown fears of inflation. There was lip-service to recovery, but at a rate so slow that it appears to assure many more years of dangerously high unemployment—with political as well as economic consequences.

Carter, who once led the drive for more economic stimulus, found it difficult to persist after abandoning his \$50 tax rebate—the centerpiece of his administration's stimulus plan—and expressing overriding concern about inflation. He settled for West German and Japanese commitments to achieve the cautious and hedged growth targets they had previously set for themselves, and which they are already missing.

Other agreements were designed to reinforce the overriding objective of economic recovery. The most striking, at Carter's insistence, was to establish follow-up machinery for the first time to "review progress" in carrying out the summit accords and

to prepare the issues for the next meeting. This evidently assures continued discussion of recovery measures by personal representatives of the chiefs of government.

The world's economy is too serious a matter to be left to finance ministers. They have been consulting regularly for a decade with useful results. But in every government, the major economic decisions are made at the top. Effective management of the world economy therefore requires machinery for international decisions at the top. It will not be easy to build. But it could evolve from the new follow-up committee.

Among other tasks, the committee must monitor general statements of intention to resist protectionism, to reduce trade barriers, to conserve energy, to provide new international financing for the deficits of oil-importing countries and to stabilize the fluctuating prices of commodities produced by developing countries.

Still another special committee was created for the most urgent follow-up task: a two-month study of how to contain the spread of nuclear technology that could be used to make atomic weapons. President Carter was right to hold to his position here and to argue it vigorously with Chancellor Schmidt of West Germany. The unquestioned need for nuclear energy in Western Europe and Japan does not justify a rush toward plutonium—an explosive as well as a fuel—at least not before safer technologies are more fully explored. Still less does it justify Bonn's persistence in pushing ahead with the sale of a plutonium reprocessing plant to Brazil.

In sum, the summit had its moments of disappointment and of achievement. Fortunately, it had long stretches of candor. The Common Market countries, with Gaullist France in the lead, long resisted this kind of regular meeting with the United States. That the meetings are becoming institutionalized is itself a heartening sign of maturity.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Childish Summiteers

There is something essentially childish about the way in which the lofty summiteers treated Mr. Roy Jenkins. He was not allowed to hear what the great men said on Saturday, only what they said on Sunday. He was made to eat below the salt. He was not allowed to speak at Sunday's bizarre press conference in the banquet hall. And on Friday President Giscard d'Estaing refused an invitation to what seems to have been an exquisite dinner because Mr. Jenkins was going to be there. The seven behaved like a bunch of barons refusing to

consort with a knight, or at any rate with a knight whose credentials were not quite in order.

—From the Guardian (London).

Big, Little Men

No doubt Giscard was trying to appear to the French voters (who have gone off him in a big way) in the mantle of the late General de Gaulle.

But De Gaulle, bloody-minded as he was, was a big man.

President Giscard d'Estaing has revealed himself as a small one.

—From the Sun (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 12, 1902

PARIS—Here in the Capital and in all other French cities, the flags on public buildings are draped with crepe as a sign of mourning for the disaster which has befallen one of the oldest of the French colonies. It seems that the figure of 30,000, who perished in last week's volcanic eruption, is all too true. Meanwhile the American government has allotted \$100,000 in aid for the survivors on the stricken island of Martinique.

Fifty Years Ago

May 12, 1927

ST. LOUIS—Charles Lindbergh the St. Louis flyer who hopes to enter in time for honors in the New York to Paris non-stop flight competition, arrived in St. Louis today from San Diego. Col. Lindbergh flew east from the California city in the monoplane, "The Spirit of St. Louis," in which he hopes to fly the Atlantic. The flight was made in 14 hours and five minutes. He said he would leave immediately for New York and very soon for Paris.



Soviet Killer Satellites in Orbit

By Victor Zorza

LONDON—The killer satellite tested by the Soviet Union has provoked the Pentagon into a whole series of countermeasures, starting with intensified research on the use of laser-beam weapons in space and ending with plans to build a hunter-killer satellite.

In Washington, the Pentagon's Advanced Research Projects Agency has made a breakthrough which enabled it to multiply the energy output of a laser 350 times. The agency believes that lasers provide "a potential system to defend our own satellites against anti-satellite threats." In Moscow, no public mention has been made of the Soviet lead over the United States, which has not tested a single killer satellite, in contrast to the 16 tests conducted by the Soviet Union.

Indeed, there has not been any Soviet mention of the new weapon. Instead, Soviet commentators express alarm at reports that a U.S. anti-satellite weapon might be tested by 1980 and be ready for action by 1983. This, said Moscow radio in typical deadpan fashion, would be a violation of the 1967 treaty on the use of outer space for military purposes.

Serious Concern

International agreements now ban the stationing of weapons of "mass destruction" in orbit, but the Soviet killer satellite, not being a nuclear weapon, is not affected by the prohibition. The U.S. hunter-killer would be similarly unaffected.

The way is thus wide open to a most destabilizing space race between the two superpowers. It is a prospect which has caused serious concern to the arms control community in the United States, although this has been overshadowed by the more spectacular controversies about new missiles and SALT-2.

President Carter, however, has proposed to the Kremlin that the United States and the Soviet Union should agree to forgo weapons which can destroy observation satellites. Both countries have now agreed to set up a working group to study his proposal. But the Kremlin appears to believe that the lead which it has established in this area gives it the better bargaining position.

It is a dangerous belief, because it bespeaks an ignorance of the real issues in Moscow. This suggests that an understanding of the situation—to say nothing of an agreement—might be too long in coming. By the time it does come, both the Soviet Union

and the United States might have gone so far in equipping themselves with the new weapons as to reach the point of no return in yet another stage of the arms race.

In the Soviet tests, the killer satellites have been observed approaching a target satellite as if to inspect it. Then the whole front section of the killer would act as a shotgun, covering a wide area of space with shot, some of which is certain to reach its target and disable it. U.S. countermeasures can take the form of evasive action by the target satellite or counterattack by a hunter-killer. The target may be able to change its own orbit. The hunter, if and when equipped with a laser gun, could put the killer satellite's electronic equipment out of action.

Strategic Implication

But the action-reaction cycle, the acquisition by the superpowers of killers, hunter-killers, and then perhaps counter-hunter-killers, in the ludicrously deadly fashion of arms races, is not the source of the most serious danger. What is more disturbing to defense specialists—and this includes both hawks and doves in Washington—is the strategic implication conveyed by the killer-satellite program.

The hawks argue that the killer-satellite program strengthens the impression that the Soviet Union is seeking the capability of fighting a nuclear war, as distinct from the United States, whose forces and strategy are designed to deter a nuclear war. Some strategists fear that a killer satellite could be designed for use at the same moment that a first strike is launched by Soviet missiles against the United States. The killer satellite, they maintain, could put out of action the U.S. observation satellites—as well as the navigation and communication satellites—thus making a retaliatory strike much less effective. Others argue that, even if the killer satellite is not designed as an adjunct to a first strike, it provides a clear indication that Soviet military planners believe that there is going to be a nuclear war—and that they intend to win it.

Even the doves, who don't put the worst interpretation on every Soviet weapons system, point out that the use of a killer against an observation satellite would be a direct violation of the 1972 treaty, in which the United States and the Soviet Union undertook

not to interfere with each other's means of verification. The mere acquisition of killer satellites, they concede, is not a violation of the treaty, but it gives reason to believe that the Soviet Union may be preparing to violate it.

The hunter-killers now being developed in the United States are not the best answer to the killer-satellite program.

There are those who argue that the United States must acquire an additional fighting capability, in order to discourage a Soviet military planner from thinking that he could ever get away with a first strike which, they fear, could be launched by the new array of weapons now being acquired by the Soviet Union. They see the killer satellite as an integral part of that array.

The danger is that, as has happened so often in the past, the United States will not simply match the new Soviet capabilities, but will overcompensate for them, and will cause the Soviet Union, in turn, to try to catch up and to overcompensate.

The Soviet Union has not deigned in the past to discuss the purpose of its strategic programs with the United States, believing that secrecy gave it additional strength. But unless Moscow explains in the U.S.-Soviet working group on the killer satellite the precise intention behind the new weapon, and makes it known in Washington that its intentions are honorable, the limitation of strategic arms could suffer yet another blow.

Roosevelt at Yalta, Truman at Potsdam, Eisenhower at Geneva, Nixon at Shanghai, Ford at Vladivostok all produced comforting and even heroic communications, but their backings were better than their follow-through. Now it is Jimmy Carter's turn.

He obviously made some progress in London and Geneva. He was well prepared. He had an awkward personal problem with Chancellor Schmidt of West Germany and President Giscard d'Estaing of France, but he is a courteous and intelligent man and apparently impressed the other leaders with his modesty and mastery of detail. He is very good at this sort of thing.

The question is how he will implement the London promises. The last two summits have been disappointing on this score. At the end of the Rambouillet meeting on Nov. 17, 1975, the leaders of the industrial nations declared:

"We came together because of shared beliefs and shared responsibilities. . . . the growth and stability of our economies will help the entire industrialized world and developing countries to prosper. We are confident that our present policies are compatible and complementary." But they didn't exactly work out that way.

Same Rhetoric

Likewise, in the same rhetoric, they said in the declaration of Puerto Rico on June 30, 1976: "The interdependence of our destinies makes it necessary for us to approach common economic problems with a sense of common purpose and to reach toward mutually consistent economic strategies through better cooperation. . . . But of course they met again in London precisely because they didn't keep to this principle.

The problem was defined by the Atlantic Council of the United States just before the London meeting. "So far," it stated, "the efforts of the industrial nations to work together have been sporadic, hesitant, and groping—forced by events rather than directed by foresight."

"Timely international consultation has too often been shunted aside in favor of unilateral actions. The international machinery at hand has in too many cases proved unwieldy. . . . they should now consciously and deliberately undertake, in an orderly way, the harmonization of a broad

'Historic Compromise'

Italy Seeks New

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

ROME—The Communist party's drive toward an "historic compromise" coalition government with the Christian Democrats is on the backburner until after the crucial French election next year when the Italian Communists hope to be fortified by a Communist-Socialist victory putting the French party into the government in Paris. But in fact, achievement of the "historic compromise" here may depend as much on the Italian economy as on any other single factor.

That gives the center-right Christian Democrats one year to begin to set the Italian house in order, rejuvenating the Christian Democratic party at the same time. Considering the stupor of the Italian economy and indeed the whole Italian system, the job may be impossible. That harshly realistic prospect is true even if the "common program" now being negotiated by the ruling Christian Democrats with the Communists and other non-government parties creates minor miracles.

Minor miracles may fall short of controlling chronic inflation: creating jobs for tens of thousands of radicalized university students (a new intellectual proletariat); bringing order to basic operations of the central government; industrial development in the peasant economy in the south and Sicily and Sardinia; ending massive graft that cuts tax collections to a fraction—to name a few.

'Disabled' Workers

The truth is no one in or outside the government knows the true level of unemployment or the real rate of inflation. Statistics here are educated guesses. No one knows how many Italians are employed in one, two or even three different jobs. No one knows how many of the 7 million workers officially classified as "disabled" by accident or disease are really disabled or are simply beneficiaries of an embedded patronage system, collecting pensions and working too.

The grotesque case of a "blind" pensioner driving a municipal bus was sworn to us as true by labor leader Giorgio Benvenuto. He said disability checks now go to 6 to 7 million "disabled" workers in a work force small by comparison to the United States, where there are only 600,000 disabled workers.

The disability scandal is just one of the built-in patronage devices operated by the political parties, especially the Christian

Democrats who have the past 30 years—Ch old Tammany Hall o colossal scale.

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Noxious B

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Most cities routin their annual debt to government. Com Bologna, the celebrat emment showcase o munist, has the t per-capita debt, but Rome has the honor

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No betting man i much on the suc Christian Democ promising infusions political talent no the party—to corre bogging system. If "the historic compr become inevitable, the Communists wil of the political co "common program" That would end alliance in its pres even, as some ast believe, and Comm mark the beginni of the present Ame Europe.

The Peak and the Valley

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—President Carter is back from the London economic summit meeting, rather pleased with the principles and personalities he encountered there, but always the test of these high-altitude meetings is what the great men do when they descend into the political valley back home.

Roosevelt at Yalta, Truman at Potsdam, Eisenhower at Geneva, Nixon at Shanghai, Ford at Vladivostok all produced comforting and even heroic communications, but their backings were better than their follow-through. Now it is Jimmy Carter's turn.

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WAVERLEY ROOT

ring and the Fate of Empires

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A plentiful run of herring at sea.
When the herring, embarrass-
ingly, failed to show up a year
or two later, this was not ex-
plained by a diminution in the
sagacity of the king, but by a
magic spell cast by evil-doers, who
had sunk a copper horse in the
sea, an action of which it ap-
pears, the herring disapproved.

By the 12th century, herring
had become a staple in the Eu-
ropean diet, in peaceful co-
existence with the cod, cod and
herring both were among Scan-
dinavia's principal exports. In
Paris, in 1170, Louis VII granted
fishermen patent to a guild of
dealers in saltwater fish, thus
reviving a corporation which had
existed under the Emperor
Theobald but had petered out
along with the Roman Empire.
By this act, fish dealers became
divided into two groups. Those
who handled freshwater fish
retained the general name of
poissonniers, fishmongers, while
those who dealt in saltwater fish
became harangères, herring
sellers, a term which implied the
ascendancy of herring over all
other saltwater fish, including
cod.

Herring was apparently con-
sidered a luxury, for in the
"Roman du Comte d'Anjou" a
young noblewoman who has fall-
en on evil days is represented
as recalling sadly the fine foods
to which she had been accus-
tomed in her father's chateau but
could no longer afford, among
them herring. A century later,
the abundance of herring had
caused it to be demoted in the
popular esteem to the status of
a cheap food for the poor; but
it remained an enriching item of
merchandise for the dealers.

The herring trade brought
prosperity to Denmark. "Once
dressed like simple sailors," an
envious 12th-century chronicler
wrote, "the Danes today wear
scarlet and purple." This was, of
course, intolerable for Denmark's
neighbors, and English, Dutch
and French fishermen vied in
the attempt to gain a larger share
of the herring's bounty.

Herring became so important
that its pursuit took precedence
even over the exigencies of war.
When Philip Augustus of France
recovered Normandy in 1204,
England and France were fight-
ing elsewhere, but not in the
English Channel, where herring
fishermen from both countries
cast their nets. "If the fisher-
men had started to fight,"

Proissart explained, "nobody
would have had any fish at all."
This live-and-let-live attitude
was appropriate among European
neighbors, but invaders from
Asia were less tolerant. In 1238,
when, according to a contem-
porary explanation, Gog and
Magog were loosed upon Europe
in the guise of Mongols, "pouring
forth like devils from Tartarus,
so that they are rightly called
Tartars," the amenities of the
herring trade went by the board.
Yarmouth, which had become the
great herring center of England,
suffered a glut of this fish, for
the Scandinavian and Frisian
ships, which had been accus-
tomed to picking up herring at Yar-
mouth to sell them throughout
the Baltic and elsewhere, dared
not make their deliveries for fear
of the Mongols. In desperation,
Yarmouth was obliged to dispose
of its herring by improving its
techniques for curing them;
Yarmouth blockers are still con-
sidered the world's best. When
the Mongols went away, the
customary courtesies were resum-
ed.

The 16th century saw the apo-
theosis of the herring, a staple
food for armies and institutions,
which at several times and in
several places saved whole popu-
lations from famine. It saw
also the apotheosis of the Dutch
herring fisheries, which had be-
gun to take the bulk of these
fish from about 1480 on, thanks
to bigger and better boats and to
improved methods of curing
their catches. Amsterdam is built
on herring bones, it was said
jocularly; the domination of the
Dutch is commemorated in sev-
eral languages by the number
of words pertaining to the her-
ring which they have had to bor-
row from the Dutch. The Dutch
were also quicker than the En-
glish to realize that a large fish-
ing fleet can serve as a basis
and a training school for a mer-
chant marine and a navy to pro-
tect it, which is why they reached
the Spice Islands before the
British. "We are daily scorned
by these Hollanders," wrote a dis-
gruntled Englishman in 1614, "for
being so negligent of our profits,
and carelessness of our fishing,
and they do daily flout us . . .
at sea." Waking tardily, the En-
glish proceeded under Charles I
to build up what was to remain
for three centuries the world's
most powerful navy. It is not too
great an exaggeration to say that
the herring played an important
role in creating, each in turn,



THE WAY IT WAS—Kathy Holton, of Madame Tus-
saud's in London, puts finishing touches to the hair
style of a wax figure of the Duke of Edinburgh, as a
new group of the British royal family joins the Tus-
saud collection. Queen Elizabeth, the duke, Prince
Charles and Princess Anne have been modeled as they
were in 1952—the year when Elizabeth became Queen.

Dutch seapower and English sea-
power, as the cod had played an
important role in creating Nor-
man seapower.

Today it is Britain which domi-
nates the herring fisheries of
Europe, taking more fish than all
the other countries put together;
and today, too, it is definitely the
herring which dominates the cod.
The much higher present con-
sumption of herring is not, how-
ever, a question of preference,
but of necessity. There are not
enough cod left to supply the de-
mand; cod has been overfished
to such an extent that it might
well be called an endangered
species. The first of the world's
two most important food fishes
is all but exhausted; there is

danger that the second is going
the same way. Herring shoals in
the North Sea have dwindled
away almost to nothing. Alastair
Reid reported in the New Yorker
in 1975—the North Sea, where
not so many years ago shoals
100 miles long containing 100 mil-
lion fish might be encountered!
In an attempt to save the her-
ring, the Northeast Atlantic
Fisheries Commission sets yearly
quotas for the number of herring
which may be taken in the North
Sea and the Skagerrak.

Herring still abound in other
refuges, for instance between the
Outer Hebrides and the Scottish
coast, and in the United States,
where there are herring fisheries
on both the Atlantic and Pacific
coasts. We need not agree, there-
fore, with the scary headline
which appeared on Jan. 14, 1975,
in the Paris daily France-Soir:
"If We Fish One More Herring,
The Species Will Become Extinct."
Not yet.

(c) Waverley Root 1977.

Study With Tapes Made

When Men and Women Talk Alone

By Robin Branley
NEW YORK (NYT).—James
Thurber, whose cartoons de-
picted huge women brooding
tiny men, would have disagreed.
But men do dominate women, ac-
cording to Pamela Fishman, a
doctoral student in sociology at
the University of California at
Santa Barbara, at least when
they're alone together and talk-
ing.

Miss Fishman analyzed 52
hours of tapes made in the
apartments of three middle-class
couples between the ages of 25
and 35. The couples were aware
that they were being taped. Miss
Fishman found that the women
raised nearly twice as many top-
ics of conversation as the men
because so many of the women's
topics failed to elicit any re-
sponse.

"Men control topics by veto as
well as by positive effort," said
Miss Fishman when she present-
ed a paper at a conference in
New York City on women's lan-
guage. The conference was part
of a larger conference on lan-
guage and style sponsored by the
journal Language and Style, pub-
lished at Queens College.

The tapes showed that the
women resorted to attention-get-
ting devices when faced with the
men's grunts and long silences,
said Miss Fishman. The women
asked three times as many ques-
tions, for instance, they also pre-
sented beginnings of conversations
with remarks like, "Do you know
what?" and "This is interesting"
and, as talk lagged, used the in-
terjection "You know" more and
more frequently.

Men also used these devices,
Miss Fishman noted, if their
topics were failing. For the
most part this wasn't necessary,
however, as the women usually

responded enthusiastically when
the men spoke.

Chinese Recover Tomb of Queen

RONG KONG, May 11 (UPI).—
The tomb of a Chinese queen who
lived about 2,300 years ago has
been uncovered in Honan Pro-
vince, the New China News Agen-
cy reported today.

The tomb was of Queen Hsin,
believed to have been a wife of
King Wu Ting of the Yin Dynasty,
the longest-reigning king of that
dynasty, which ruled in the 13th
and 14th centuries BC.

The tomb contained almost 200
bronze ritual vessels, which ar-
chaeologists described as "un-
usual," and about 400 "finely
worked" jade and stone objects. It
was uncovered in Hsiao-tsun village
at Yih Hsu, which once was the
Yin Dynasty capital and is located
near the city of Anyang.

How women are victims of lan-
guage was the theme of much
of the conference. Robin Lakoff,
a linguistics professor at the Uni-
versity of California at Berkeley
and author of "Language and
Woman's Place," characterized
women's speech as imprecise,
hesitant and deferential, "part
and parcel of women's behavior."

Casey Miller and Kate Swift,
authors of "Words and Women:
New Language in New Times,"
talked about the male bias of the
English language, as reflected in
the use of the word "mankind"
to refer to both men and women.

On a more positive note, Mary
Blatt, associate professor of En-
glish at Bernard M. Baruch Col-
lege in New York City, concluded,
through the use of 100 books and
a computer, that the writing
style of women was "moderate
in a tone, well balanced, rational,
unextreme, middle of the road,
more honest and more varied in
its perception of the world than
that of men."

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ardstick Regarding Some Good Cookbooks

laomi Barry

Some cookbooks,
ne people, inspire
most at first glance.
Instinctively don't
ter how well they
dstick, I immedi-
to my kitchen with
s a Roanne (Robert
the Troisgros broth-
d Pierre. This pair
chefs are unpre-
dictable of their mis-
after they inherited
a complicated pre-
d became the first
with dining-room
by arranging all the
res on individual but
mer plates, a habit
l by many ambitious
around France.
didn't believe in
king by a maître
finished off dishes,
at a chef should be
or his work to the
oisgros were among
temporary restau-

teurs to banish flour in sauces
and the passe-partout sauces
which used to be a basic in great
restaurants.

"By simplifying and lightening,
the cuisine of the chef has come
closer to that of the housewife;
this is what we have tried to do
in offering our recipes," say the
Troisgros in their introduction,
"allowing the natural products
to remain what they are, exalt-
ing them without masking their
taste."

Like good teachers, they tell
all in logical sequence. The book
is a second-best solution to a
week in their Roanne kitchen.
A novice will not have the Trois-
gros dexterity but he should be
able to follow the step-by-step
directions of the 164 recipes.

Vegetable Formula

As an example, here is the
Troisgros formula for cooking
green vegetables—string beans,
peas, spinach, asparagus. "We
would like to remind you that
they should remain lightly crum-
bly to the tooth, that prolonged

cooking removes their savor, their
color, and their form."
"Use a nonoxidizing casserole.
Plunge the vegetables into a large
quantity of boiling water, 10
grams of salt per liter. Never
cover. Maintain a lively boil for
the duration of cooking time.
Drain vegetables immediately,
season and serve."

With similar lack of mystery,
they unveil the secret of their
famous chicken in wine vinegar,
a dish which has been adopted
by professionals all over. At
least three quarters of the book's
recipes would be a delight in the
repertory of any home cook.

"The Cuisine of the Sun" by
Mireille Johnston (published by
Random House, New York). Il-
lustrations by Milton Glaser.

Mrs. Johnston was born in a
house overlooking the Baie des
Anges in Nice and her agreeable
collection of recipes evokes the
sunshine taste of Provence. The
book presents simple, happy food.
An omelette moissamère, an
onion and clove omelet, was eaten

cold under the trees after the
moisson (harvest). Loup jurei
à la Nigouise calls for filets of sea-
bass to be baked under lettuce
leaves and served with a color-
ful "stuffing" of tomatoes, olives,
and mushrooms that is prepared
apart. Socos are chickpea-flour
pancakes which are broiled with
a little olive oil on top. Mrs.
Johnston says of them, "Every
morning the streets of Nice are
full of men carrying large round
trays of socos on their heads to
the marketplaces and shouting
"Tout chaud" (It is hot). The
fragrance of small pieces of socos
wrapped in brown paper cones
mingles with the smell of fresh
fruits and vegetables to give the
open-air market a truly wonder-
ful atmosphere."

Richard Olney's "Simple French
Food" (Atheneum, New York)
has been brought out in a fat
paperback edition at \$5.95. The
most useful book on authentic
French cooking yet published in
English, it does away with shib-
boleths such as the unnecessary
preliminary salting of eggplants,
the overuse of fats in sautéing,
the overcooking of spinach
required when spinach is cooked
only with the water that clings to
the leaves, the peeling and parboiling of young zucchini,
cooking fish until it "flakes."
Directions are given with "can't
miss" explicitness and the recipes
will provide unhackneyed beau-
tiful food all year round.

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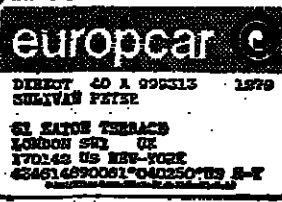
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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) May 11[illegible]

On the 12th of may, 1977,
Banco do Brasil
opens its second
Paris branch
at 1, avenue de l'Opéra

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank charges.

	Dollars	Pf.	£	Gld.	Swiss	Frank.	Al.
Amsterdam	2.4715	4.5610	104.83	49.8350	73.91	-	4.8230
Berlin	3.2623	8.3782	18.99	7.3075	4.0285	14.07	-
Frankfurt	2.5106	6.9781	96.98	47.71	4.948	9.949	-
London	1.1189	4.0745	147.1	1.5775	4.769	10.35	-
Milan	3.875	1,964.40	373.75	179.71	-	35.4	330.62
Paris	2.480	4.5610	104.83	49.8350	73.91	-	4.8230
Zurich	2.523	4.5610	104.83	49.8350	73.91	-	4.8230

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.4935; Escudo: 266.05; Lira: 2.036; Mark: 3.3658; Schilling: 13.5636; Bw. krona: 4.3626; Yen: 37.7055; Norwegian krone: 5.4775; P. 100: 100; Rouble: 100; Swedish krona: 3.2336; Swiss franc: 5.4935; Hong Kong \$: 4.6710; Singapore \$: 2.46935; Canadian \$: 0.82443

(c) Commercial Trade (*) Units of 100. (t) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) May 11

continued from preceding page					continued from preceding page				
Stocks and Div in \$	P/E 100s	High	Low	Close	Stocks and Div in \$	P/E 100s	High	Low	Close
3M Co.	14.2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	100	100	100	100	100
Amgen	10.5	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	101	101	101	101	101
Amstar	10.5	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	102	102	102	102	102
Amstar	10.5	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	103	103	103	103	103
Amstar	10.5	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	104	104	104	104	104
Amstar	10.5	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	105	105	105	105	105
Amstar	10.5	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	106	106	106	106	106
Amstar	10.5	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	107	107	107	107	107
Amstar	10.5	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	108	108	108	108	108
Amstar	10.5	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	109	109	109	109	109
Amstar	10.5	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	110	110	110	110	110
Amstar	10.5	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	111	111	111	111	111
Amstar	10.5	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	112	112	112	112	112
Amstar	10.5	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	113	113	113	113	113
Amstar	10.5	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	114	114	114	114	114
Amstar	10.5	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	115	115	115	115	115
Amstar	10.5	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	116	116	116	116	116
Amstar	10.5	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	117	117	117	117	117
Amstar	10.5	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	118	118	118	118	118
Amstar	10.5	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	119	119	119	119	119
Amstar	10.5	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	120	120	120	120	120
Amstar	10.5	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	121	121	121	121	121
Amstar	10.5	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	122	122	122	122	122
Amstar	10.5	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	123	123	123	123	123
Amstar	10.5	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	124	124	124	124	124
Amstar	10.5	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	125	125	125	125	125
Amstar	10.5	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	126	126	126	126	126
Amstar	10.5	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	127	127	127	127	127
Amstar	10.5	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	128	128	128	128	128
Amstar	10.5	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	129	129	129	129	129
Amstar	10.5	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	130	130	130	130	130
Amstar	10.5	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	131	131	131	131	131
Amstar	10.5	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	132	132	132	132	132
Amstar	10.5	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	133	133	133	133	133
Amstar	10.5	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	134	134	134	134	134
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Amstar	10.5	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	147	147	147	147	147
Amstar	10.5	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	148	148	148	148	148
Amstar	10.5	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	149	149	149	149	149
Amstar	10.5	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	150	150	150	150	150
Amstar	10.5	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	151	151	151	151	151
Amstar	10.5	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	152	152	152	152	152
Amstar	10.5	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	153	153	153	153	153
Amstar	10.5	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	154	154	154	154	154
Amstar	10.5	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	155	155	155	155	155
Amstar	10.5	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	156	156	156	156	156
Amstar	10.5	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	157	157	157	157	157
Amstar	10.5	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	158	158	158	158	158
Amstar	10.5	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	159	159	159	159	159
Amstar	10.5	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	160	160	160	160	160
Amstar	10.5	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	161	161	161	161	161
Amstar	10.5	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	162	162	162	162	162
Amstar	10.5	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	163	163	163	163	163
Amstar	10.5	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	164	164	164	164	164
Amstar	10.5	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	165	165	165	165	165
Amstar	10.5	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	166	166	166	166	166
Amstar	10.5	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	167	167	167	167	167
Amstar	10.5	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	168	168	168	168	168
Amstar	10.5	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	169	169	169	169	169
Amstar	10.5	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	170	170	170	170	170
Amstar	10.5	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	171	171	171	171	171
Amstar	10.5	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	172	172	172	172	172
Amstar	10.5	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	173	173	173	173	173
Amstar	10.5	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	174	174	174	174	174
Amstar	10.5	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	175	175	175	175	175
Amstar	10.5	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	176	176	176	176	176
Amstar	10.5	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	177	177	177	177	177
Amstar	10.5	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	178	178	178	178	178
Amstar	10.5	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	179	179	179	179	179
Amstar	10.5	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	180	180	180	180	180
Amstar	10.5	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	181	181	181	181	181
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Amstar	10.5	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	200	200	200	200	200

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South Africa must prove it has the ability and will to eliminate the grievances and resentments behind black unrest

Mr. Harry Oppenheimer

Quality of life
There is a vital need for planning, organisation, finance and hard work for the purpose of improving the whole quality of life in the black urban areas. The primary responsibility lies with the government, but there is also a useful role for private South African citizens of goodwill, and particularly for the members of the business community, who may be in a position to help turn our black townships into places in which men may be able to live in comfort and with dignity.

Urban Foundation
We have accordingly joined with other leading South African businesses in forming an organisation to be known as the Urban Foundation, controlled by a board on which all our racial communities are represented, with the object of co-operating with all others concerned in the attainment of these objectives. The Foundation is raising initially a fund of R25 million, to which the Anglo American and De Beers groups have agreed to contribute R2 million each over a period of five years.

External confidence
The disturbances which erupted last June in Soweto and the continuance of racial unrest thereafter, have had an effect at least as detrimental to external confidence in our future as the tragedy of Sharpeville 17 years ago; and the maintenance of external confidence is even more important to our welfare now than it was then.

There has until recently been an inclination to suppose that a rapid implementation of the policy of separate development and the granting of sovereign independence in various tribal areas made it less urgent, perhaps indeed unnecessary, to tackle energetically the problems and grievances of black people in the urban areas. If the riots which started in Soweto have served to dissipate that notion they will not have been in vain.

Consolidated profit
The Corporation's consolidated profit for 1976 at R86.28 million, 65.3 cents an ordinary share, was 1.8 per cent. higher than in 1975. Bearing in mind the generally depressed conditions during the year and in particular the substantially lower gold price, these results are satisfactory and illustrate the advantages of the Corporation's diversified investments and broadly-based sources of earnings. The ordinary dividend was unchanged at 33 cents a share and was covered almost twice by earnings. If the Corporation's share of the undistributed profits from its investments were to be taken into account, total earnings would be about 132 cents a share and the dividend would be covered four times.

For a copy of the Chairman's full statement, please send the coupon to the address below.

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ATENS	22	Tz	Cloudy	MONTREAL	1	S	Sunny
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BOMBAY	19	BB	Overcast	MUNICH	11	R	Rain
BERLIN	14	BT	Cloudy	NEW YORK	16	S	Sunny
BRUSSELS	16	BT	Overcast	NICE	18	BT	Overcast
BUCAREST	16	BB	Overcast	OSLO	13	C	Cloudy
EDELFEST	19	BB	Cloudy	PARIS	16	R	Rain
CASABLANCA	26	Tz	Sunny	PRAGUE	17	C	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	11	Rz	Cloudy	ROME	1	F	Foggy
DACIA DESA	12	BB	Sunny	SOFIA	13	S	Showers
DUBLIN	14	BT	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	13	Tz	Overcast
EDINBURGH	13	Z	Overcast	TEHRAN	19	BT	Cloudy
HANOI	12	BB	Overcast	TOBYRY	13	Tz	Foggy
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LOS ANGELES	18	BT	Sunny				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S.: 1,200 GWT; London: 1,200 GWT; others at 1,200 GWT.)

1. 2



Reviewed by Anthony Astrachan

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tions. If South held king, the ace had to. And if South held a queen, or, less like doubleton, it was underlead the ace. Giving it over, East was ace, and that was wronged in the rest of happily.

هكذا من الأصل

Bruins Fume at Defeat

nadiens' Advantage at 2-0

arton Keesee

L. May 11 (NYT).—In goes up in smoke National Hockey League's coach Don Cherry's prediction that the Bruins probably will win the Stanley Cup.

hat his club's 3-0 night was the result of "advantages" given the Bruins in their own words, called the Stanley Cup a "joke," blasphemed ap penalties called as and defended his club against the Canadiens as "just frustra-

Canadians scored in the final period their second victory over the Bruins in the game championship. A few hard shots on goal, though, the Bruins took the momentum.

the final goal, the Bruins took the momentum. The Bruins took the momentum.

officials on the ice were trying to get the last seconds concluded. Hurt most by all of this was Boston's Mike Milbury, who received a game misconduct with 13 seconds to play for being the third man in a "penalty situation." And because it was Milbury's second game misconduct in the playoffs—he had been ejected in the second game of the quarterfinal series with Los Angeles—he was automatically suspended for Thursday night's game at Boston Garden and his club will be fined \$1,000.

With the game scoreless at 6 minutes 34 seconds of the second period, Wicks had tagged Rick Smith of Boston with a high-sticking penalty and 20 seconds later sent off Milbury and Guy Lafleur of Montreal for 2 minutes each. On the ensuing power play, Peter Mahovlich scored on a second rebound off Gerry Cheevers, the Bruins' goalie.

"The first goal of a game like this is so important," said Milbury, a rookie defenseman, in the dressing room. "Wicks gave them a power play on a call he should never have made."

"He didn't even see what happened, but he turned as Lafleur hit me with his stick," said Milbury. "Gee, Lafleur wouldn't do that without any reason. Wicks probably thought, so he gave me 2 minutes, too. For no reason, a garbage call."

Less than five minutes later, Doug Risebrough took a pass from Lafleur and beat Cheevers from the face-off circle. Then in the third period, Steve Shutt broke free and fired a 45-footer past Cheevers, who had come far out to cut down the angle.

Almost lost in the madcap finish was the realization that Ken Dryden, Montreal's goaltender, had notched his fourth shutout of the playoffs and the eighth of his post-season career. He stopped 22 shots. The Canadiens had only 19.

"The third goal was the back-

breaker," said coach Scotty Bowman of Montreal. "You're in the game when you're one goal down or even two behind, but a third goal shuts the door. Here they are playing good hockey and they're looking for a goal. I don't blame them for getting frustrated."

Fast Comeback From Ailments for Reds' Nolan

ST. LOUIS, May 11 (UPI).—Garry Nolan, burdened with a groin illness in spring training, has proven his recovery to be as rapid as his fastball.

"I wasn't sure what I could do, but it was nice to be back on the mound," Nolan said. "I found out I still can throw strikes, and striking out Lou Brock to start the game really got me going."

Nolan had an infected right foot and mononucleosis and had not pitched since an exhibition game March 29.

He held the St. Louis Cardinals to three hits in five innings last night before leaving with cramps in his thighs, and relievers Pedro Borbon and Early Easkick held the lead as the Cincinnati Reds snapped a five-game losing streak with a 2-1 victory.

"I had good velocity on my pitches," Nolan said, "but I guess that from all that happened to me I didn't have enough gas to finish the game. After all, two weeks ago I was sick, I felt terrible."

Nolan's teammates scored two runs over the first four innings with Pete Rose and Ed Armbrister driving them in and Nolan contributing a sacrifice. Nolan began limping noticeably when he ran out a single in the Reds' sixth.

Expos 4, Dodgers 3

At Montreal, rookie Warren Cromartie's seventh-inning double drove in the winning run and gave the Expos a 4-3 victory over the Dodgers.

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At Houston, Steve Ontiveros and George Mitterwald each drove in four runs to lead the Chicago Cubs to their sixth straight victory, an 11-5 rout of the Astros.

Ontiveros singled home two runs in the fourth, drove in another with a hit in the sixth and doubled home a run in the ninth. Mitterwald drove in three runs in the fourth with his fourth homer and singled in a run in the ninth.

Twins 7, Tigers 5

At Detroit, Bob Randall's two-out sixth-inning double drove in



HEAVYWEIGHT LINE-UP—Ken Norton tips the scales at 232 3/4 pounds for his fight against Duane Bobick, far left, who weighed 215 1/2. Looking on at Madison Square Garden are former champions Joe Frazier, left of Norton, and Floyd Patterson.

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Twins 7, Tigers 5

At Detroit, Bob Randall's two-out sixth-inning double drove in

two unearned runs to break a 4-4 tie and send Minnesota to its fourth straight victory, a 7-5 decision over the Tigers. Rookie Jeff Holm, whose only other major league decision came in seven scoreless innings of relief against Detroit, went 6 1/3 innings to gain his second victory.

Indians 1, Brewers 0

At Cleveland, John Lowenstein, who drove in only 14 runs last season, belted a bases-loaded triple, and Rico Carty hit a two-run homer to pace the Indians to a 7-4 second-game victory and a doubleheader sweep of Milwaukee. The Indians snapped a three-game losing streak with a 1-0 triumph in the first game when Larry Blank hit a 2-3 pitch into the left field stands with one out in the ninth to give Jim Bibby his second victory without a loss.

Blue Jays 9, Mariners 2

At Toronto, Alvis Woods tripled, doubled and bunt singled, knocking in two runs and scoring twice to spark the Blue Jays to a 9-3 victory over Seattle. Woods, batting .372 going into the game, tripled home two runs in the fourth inning.

Rangers 3, White Sox 2

At Arlington, Texas, Bart Johnson walked Bump Wills with the bases loaded and two out in the ninth inning to force home Mike Harrow with the winning run and give the Rangers a 3-2 victory over the Chicago White Sox.

Angels 6, Royals 1

At Kansas City, Jerry Remy knocked in two runs with a pair of singles and Joe Rudi hit his sixth homer to lead California to a 6-1 victory over the Royals. Nolan Ryan won, hurling his 11th career two-hitter.

Remy knocked in the first California run with a third-inning single after a double by Gil Flores and capped a three-run seventh inning with another run-scoring single. Rudi homered in the sixth inning for his 30th RBI of the season and Bob-By Grich knocked in the final run with an eighth-inning double. Amos Otis got both of the Royals' hits.

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The Heavyweight Test
Bobick vs. Norton Fight Will Oust 1 Contender

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, May 11 (NYT).—Now that peace has broken out in George Foreman's bosom, removing him from the raffish environs of the prize ring, there remain three logical contenders for the heavyweight championship of the world—Ken Norton, Duane Bobick and Jimmy Young.

Tomorrow there will be two. For Norton and Bobick have a meeting in Madison Square Garden tonight and each plans to eliminate the other. Muhammad Ali has signed a contract to defend the championship against tonight's winner in Rio de Janeiro in September, but in the wonderful world of fistfighting a signature on a contract is a name writ in water. After taking a whipping and a decision from Norton in Yankee Stadium last Sept. 26, Ali retired forever, and that period has now expired. Coming out of retirement next Monday night, he will honor his commitments by risking violent death at the hands of Alfredo Bragaisa, the noted Spanish canyashack. So how do tonight's principals feel about their chances for a shot at the title? "I believe it," Ken Norton says, "when I have him in there and the bell rings."

"I really don't know what to believe," says Bobick, "because he never knows what he's going to do. He signed to fight me and retired instead. Now he's coming back to fight some siff from Spain or somewhere, and when I beat Norton he'll say, 'Now beat Jimmy Young,' and when I beat Young he'll say, 'Beat Foreman.' "If I have to fight Young, Ali should step aside and let Jimmy and me fight for the championship, because after I beat Kenny there'll only be the three of us."

Real Confidence

As a professional, Bobick has not had a lot of experience with competent opponents but he does have a lot of red hair and a lot of words and he has learned a scrub "it" from his vocabulary. "When I beat Norton," he says, "When I beat Young," and he gives the impression that the confidence he expresses is real.

"When you're fighting a man weighing 230 pounds or so," he said the other day, "you know you might be beaten. You know you might be knocked out. All of us have to face that, but I think it hits Norton more than most. He is susceptible to negative thinking. I question Kenny's confidence."

Bobick observed that Norton relied for encouragement on Arthur Ellen, a hypnotist who has worked with Jackie Jensen, the former Yankee outfielder; Don Sutton, the Los Angeles pitcher, and Maury Wills, the former infielder. "Ken talks a lot about positive thinking," Duane said. "He seems to need help more than I do."

As for his own attitude, Bobick said, "I think about this fight just about every night when I'm dropping off to sleep. I think my way through the fight with Kenny. I assume he'll be sharp and think about being sharper, about getting off first, about bettering myself. I think back to fights I've had when I was successful doing what I planned, the Randy Neumann fight and the one with Chuck Wepner. I went into both of those knowing what the opponent would try to do and determined to make him change my way."

"Neumann tried to box and move. I knew he would. So I boxed and moved with him. Then he tried to punch with me, and that's when I caught him (fourth round). I knew Wepner would try everything, and he did. He tried elbows, hitting low, butting. I was ready and I countered him and stopped him in six."

"With Scrap Iron Johnson it was pretty much a war, but I took no great satisfaction from that fight because he was right there in front of me all the time. He didn't come out for the fifth round. If he had, I'm confident I would have knocked him out in five."

Similarity

"Bobick is a very durable fighter," Norton said, "and a lot better than people think. He's in about the same position I was when I fought Ali the first time and (announcer) Howard Cosell said it was an outrage. I didn't belong in the ring with the champ. After I broke Ali's jaw I asked Howard, 'What about it?' He said, 'I was wrong,' and I said, 'You always were.'"

Ken had been reading the papers. "I see," he said, "where Bobick's gonna knock me out in seven or eight. Shucks, that means all that training is down the drain. I think it'll be a very interesting fight for a few rounds and then very lopsided. There was a luncheon where Bobick said he'd be lighter than he was for Wepner, and faster. Well, if he's got speed he's been concealing it very well."

"He's saying something about coming straight at me and stopping me with body punches. He don't punch that good. If we get to trading body punches, I'll back him up."

It calls Norton to remember that the last time he fought in New York against Ali, he won the fight but not the decision. "Bobick is a new fact," he said, "and while, if he won, it would be good for boxing. If this goes the full 12, I'll lose."

"The decision for Ali smelled," a man said, "but there's no such thing as a New York decision. New York has good officials and they usually call 'em right.'"

"I know," Ken said, "but I'm taking no chances. I don't want Bobick to be wrong, so I'm gonna end it in seven or eight."

ers, Walton Win Big Challenge

Ore., May 11 (UPI).—Portland's Bill Walton, leading the Trail Blazers in the Pacific Division, won a big challenge in a brilliant fourth-quarter scoring led the Trail Blazers to a 107-97 victory over the Los Angeles Lakers.

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Portland into the championship series.

Philadelphia, leading Houston 2-0, plays the Rockets in Houston tonight in the third game of their best-of-seven Eastern Conference title showdown.

Game three here was "the toughest in the series so far," said Portland coach Jack Ramsay. "Bill was just tremendous with his clutch play. At halftime he said he would have to go to the basket more. He just took it. When he gets that look on his face, he's there."

"I got hot," said Walton. "The trick to our team is whoever gets

hot takes the ball to the hoop, like Herm Gilliam on Sunday. He got hot, we gave him the ball and let him to it."

Abdul-Jabbar said, "We tried to force Portland to shoot the ball high but then Walton tips it in and there's nothing you can do about it. I'm not trying to rain on Portland's parade, but we should play better."

Jerry West, who guided the Lakers to the best winning record in the NBA in his rookie season as head coach, agreed the Lakers should play better.

"Bill Walton is magnificent, but he's the second best center in basketball," said a dejected West. "Kareem is the most awesome force in the NBA. Sometimes I feel sorry for him out there since we don't help him enough."

"Portland's tremendous quickness has been the deciding factor in the three games."

That quickness by the Portland guards—Lionel Hollins, rookie Johnny Davis and the veteran Gilliam—bewilders the Lakers. Hollins, along with power forward Maurice Lucas, who scored 32 points to share game scoring honors with Walton, got Portland in front 38-20 after one period.

But the Blazers went into slow gear suddenly as the Lakers pulled out to within a point, 94-93, at the half. The Lakers then led at 75-73 after three quarters, mainly on the work of Abdul-Jabbar.

The game had been tied 13 times and the lead changed 14 times before Walton got his 14 points.

Jabbar totaled 21 points, his lowest game output in 10 playoff games.

NBA Playoff

WEST. CONF. SEMI

Portland 122, Los Angeles 97 (Lucas, Walton 22; Abdul-Jabbar 21; Russell, Abernathy 16).

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Cornwall, Williams (21), Hernandez (16), Nelson (20) and Ruiz (14) and McGee (11).

Los Angeles 600 200 000-3 9 0

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Connors Opens WCT Finale, Ends Panatta Confidence

By Barry Lorge

DALLAS, May 11 (UPI).—There was Adriano Panatta, serving at 5-3 in the second set, his confidence expanding like a windsock catching an unexpected evening breeze. He only had to hold serve and he would be level with Jimmy Connors, in grand position to overtake him in their opening match of the World Championship Tennis Finals.

The sturdy, handsome 6-foot-2-inch No. 1 player of Italy reached back for a big first serve, but hit it long. He went for a deep second one and missed it, too. A despondent, look crept across Panatta's delicate Roman features. A minute later, the expression turned to despair.

Connors, playing in Dallas for the first time in his pro career, broke Panatta's serve at love and won four straight games to take the second set and reassert his grasp on a match that had looked briefly as if it might be slipping away.

Never in trouble on his serve thereafter, Connors cruised to a 6-4, 7-5, 6-4 victory in 2 hours 3 minutes in his debut at Southern Methodist University's Moody Coliseum.

Connors, the pick to win this \$200,000 final playoff for the top eight finishers in the January-through-April World Series of Tennis tournament circuit, delighted the 9,138 spectators at a record tensing crowd for this city.

Standing eight to 10 feet behind the baseline to get an extra split second to judge Panatta's powerful serves, Connors return-

ed ferociously and made few unforced errors.

Connors had a 5-2 lifetime edge over the reigning Italian and French Open champion going into the match, but had lost to him in the first round of the River Oaks tournament at Houston three weeks ago, their only 1977 meeting.

Panatta, also playing in the 7-year-old WCT finals for the first time, served eight aces, but had grave difficulty with his normally reliable forehand volley and couldn't apply constant pressure with his service returns the way Connors did.

"It's difficult when you play the first match of an event, right after the opening ceremonies," Connors said later. "I was trying to concentrate on my match, but it takes a few minutes to get your mind into it."

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